

THEIR PAY CUT OFF

And the Indian Commissioners Are Now Out of a Job.

THE APPROPRIATION WAS OMITTED.

Judge Maddox Had Charge of the Matter in the House.

GOOD EFFECT OF THE WARM WEATHER.

May Cause the Senators to Rush Work on the Tariff Bill—Other News From the Federal Capital.

Washington, June 12.—Judge Maddox, of Georgia, who is a member of the Indian commission, came forward today for the first time in the capacity of a leader.

For several hours he had charge of the Indian appropriation bill, and succeeded in getting from the appropriation for the Indian commission. That consists of nine members who draw salaries of \$5,000 each and have proven of no use whatever for several years. Judge Maddox declared that it was an obstacle instead of a benefit. It was constantly trying to invent theories where common sense should prevail, Indian inspectors, he said, now performed the identical service which the commission is required to perform, and the fund appropriated to the commission is principally spent in maintaining an office and paying the salaries of men who have absolutely nothing to do. By a large majority the house sustained Judge Maddox and struck the clause from the bill.

Senator Gordon has introduced the Atlanta exposition bill in the senate and it has been referred to the committee on education and labor. Senators Gordon and Walsh will urge the committee to act upon it at once and both are sanguine that it will be attached to the sundry civil bill by the senate.

Warm Weather May Rush Matters.

The senate speedily of today in long-extended speeches. The weather is intensely warm here and the senate chamber was of the temperature of a bakeoven.

In consequence very few senators remained in the chamber. The hot weather, more than anything else, is making both sides become anxious to get through with the tariff work. They cannot stand eight hours of solid work daily during this kind of weather.

Today predictions were freely made by democratic senators that a final vote would be reached next week. They are very anxious for an early vote, but the managers of the republican side are still anxious to delay and delay action. A final vote should, however, be taken the latter part of next week or the first of the week following.

President Cleveland has been ill for a few days, but was so much improved today that he attended the cabinet meeting. The disease is not of a serious nature.

A Currency Bill.

At a meeting of the banking and currency committee of the house this morning a resolution was adopted that the committee should elect by ballot on Friday five of its members as a subcommittee to prepare a measure conditionally repealing the state bank tax. Just what kind of a bill it will be is not known, but the southern members are determined never to give up the fight to repeal this tax. If they cannot get it outright they will take what they can get for the present. An effort is being made to have the resolution carry a special message to congress on this subject.

A WEARISOME DAY.

Warm Weather and the Wool Schedule in the Senate.

Washington, June 12.—If any progress was made today in the direction of a final vote on the tariff bill it must have been in private consultations such as those which yesterday removed all obstructions from the path of the cotton schedule. In the public session there was not a step of progress made. During the greater part of the day the seats of senators were mostly vacant. The chamber presented a deserted appearance. There were only a few listless spectators in the galleries. The atmosphere was oppressively hot and stifling and no one made a pretense even of taking the least interest in any of the half dozen speeches read to the senate. It was, on the whole, the most tediously wearisome day taken up in the senate ten weeks ago. When the wool schedule was entered on Mr. Hoar reversed the action taken several weeks ago on spectacles, eye-glasses and opera-glasses and read a speech in commendation of the men engaged in that industry in Massachusetts and other states. His motion to increase the rate of duty to 10 per cent was defeated—yeas, 21; nays, 30.

The proceedings in the first half hour of the day were of no general interest. Then the wool bill was taken up. The wool and woolen schedules having been reached at yesterday's adjournment, the first paragraph was read, and Mr. Peffer sent to Mr. Hoar's desk and had read the amendment which he proposed to offer to the provisions of the existing law as to raw wool, except that the duties are reduced 40 per cent.

Mr. Peffer's amendment was read in full and then Mr. Hoar had the innings on spectacles.

Schedule K, "wool and manufactures of wool," was then taken up. The first paragraph of the house bill (778) was in these words: "Wool of the sheep, hair of the goat, goat, alpaca and other like animals in the form of slubbing waste, roving, pressed, ring waste, mungo, shoddy, pressed or carded waste, carbonized coils or other waste product, any of which is composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other animals, which has been improved or advanced beyond its original condition, as by the use of machinery or the application of labor or both, and carbonized wool, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem."

The paragraph was reported by the senate finance committee without amendment, but, subsequently, Mr. Jones, on the finance committee without amendment, striking out the paragraph so as to include these classes of wool included in the above list paragraph as all wool. It is this amendment which is pending.

Mr. McMillin, of Michigan argued in favor of duties on wool and gave his assistant secretary of the interior, delivered the annual address at Millisaps, Georgia today to a highly appreciative audience.

Quay Continues His Narrative.

Mr. Quay then took the floor and delivered the seventh portion of the tariff speech

which he began on the 14th of April last. He provided himself with a volume of 157 printed pages for the day, but he yielded the floor readily to anybody who chose to interrupt him.

After Mr. Quay had occupied the floor about an hour and a half he yielded to Mr. Hoar, remarking that Mr. Hoar appeared to be now in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent to go back to the coal paragraph and have coal placed on the free list.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, objected.

"I do not think," said Mr. Mills, "that coal has been reached yet, and, besides, I have nothing to do with the management of the bill, and, of course, I am not in charge of it."

"I ask unanimous consent," said Mr. Quay, "to have the bill laid on the table."

Mr. Mills—I object.

Mr. Quay—Then I will proceed with my remarks.

Mr. Mills—That is all that it amounts to. Mr. Mitchell—I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and I call for the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken and the motion was defeated—yeas, 22; nays, 33.

The vote was a strictly party vote, the three populist senators, Allen, Kyle and Peffer voting with the democrats in the negative.

Mr. Quay yielded the floor to Mr. Pettigrew, who addressed the senate, giving his hearers straight protestations for an hour. When he had concluded Mr. Quay proceeded with his reading.

Mr. Quay was reading his speech in a low, monotonous voice, when, at 3:15 o'clock Mr. Hoar remarked, with a touch of grim humor, that he thought it very important there should be a quorum of senators present to listen to it. There were not a dozen senators in the chamber.

The roll was called and forty-five senators answered to their names. Then Mr. Quay yielded the floor courteously to Mr. Power, of Montana, who read an argument in favor of protective duties on wool.

In the course of a speech in favor of protection to the wool grower, Mr. Peffer suggested that a compromise should be made between the wool grower and the wool manufacturer and said that there would be no difficulty about the wool bill. The farmers did not want, he said, to be unreasonable or threatening, but they insisted that they were just as much entitled to protection as the manufacturers were. He was assured by the two New Hampshire senators that the wool manufacturers of their state favored a duty on wool. A similar assurance in regard to the wool manufacturers of Massachusetts was given by Mr. Hoar, the only representative being in the case of men who had gone over to the democratic party. The wool manufacturers of Massachusetts, he asserted, were absolutely true and loyal to the wool growers.

At the close of his remarks Mr. Peffer held up a view of a sample of fine wool and appealed to southern senators to defend the industry which produced such wool. "Let the manufacturers," he said, "have 20 per cent protection; give us 20 per cent and we will be content."

Mr. Harris expressed the hope that the senate would make better progress tomorrow than it had done today.

"We all hope so," said Mr. Platt.

"I am glad that we do all hope so," Mr. Harris continued, "and I hope that we will all concur in the effort. I move that the senate do now adjourn." and the senate at 4 o'clock p. m. adjourned until tomorrow.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Appropriation for the Indian Commission Dropped.

Washington, June 12.—Mr. Outwater asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill in aid of the National Home for aged and infirm colored people in the District of Columbia. The bill appropriates \$100,000 out of the moneys due the estates of deceased colored soldiers transferred to the freedmen's bureau and later deposited in the United States treasury.

Mr. Murray, the colored republican member from South Carolina, supported the bill, but intimated that he wanted the remainder of the day's session devoted to the treasury, amounting to about \$400,000, set apart to found industrial training schools for the education of colored youth.

Amendments by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, as amended by Mr. Sawyer, of Texas, were agreed to, providing that the institution should not, at any time, become a charge upon the treasury of the United States, and making the entire expense of the home a charge upon the revenues of the district. The latter was adopted only after a yeas and nays—113 to 107.

Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, moved to commit the bill to the committee on appropriations. Lost. On the passage of the bill, the house divided in its favor—102 to 23.

Mr. DeArmond made the point of no quorum, and Mr. Outwater asked for a vote yeas and nays. The yeas, 102; nays, 23; present and not voting, 2. So the bill was passed.

A bit of hard experience, which was not greatly alleviated by the action of the house, was brought to the attention of Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi. He called up a bill for the relief of Benjamin F. Jones. It appeared from the report that Mr. Jones was postmaster at Beauregard, Miss., when, in 1883, he was removed to the position of postmaster at a cyclone and sixty persons killed. The railroad company having no place to leave the mail carried it to Wesson, a mile away, for a period of thirty days, and carried it to its destination at his own expense, and claimed \$75 therefor. In order to get the bill through, Mr. Hooker was compelled to consent to the reduction of the amount carried by the bill, to \$34—a dollar a day.

The committees were called for reports, and at 2 o'clock the house went into committee of the whole. Mr. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, in the chair, to further consider the Indian appropriation bill.

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HAS NEVER MET HIM.

Mr. Havemeyer's Answer to the Investigating Committee

WHEN ASKED ABOUT A CONFERENCE

Between Himself and President Cleveland.

DOES NOT KNOW MR. CLEVELAND.

Perhaps He Would Recognize Him by Pictures He Has Seen—The Discussion Between Havemeyer and Senator Price.

Washington, June 12.—Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, New York, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, known as the sugar trust, arrived in Washington last night in response to a subpoena from the senatorial committee engaged in investigating the alleged relations between senators and members of the trust, and appeared before the committee this morning as a witness. It was agreed some time ago that Mr. Havemeyer should be called, but the committee decided to get all the information possible from other sources concerning his connection with the present tariff legislation before placing him on the stand, in order that his examination might be complete and thorough. The examinations of Messrs. Terrell, Chapman and Reed were conducted with particular reference to forming a basis for questioning Mr. Havemeyer, who is regarded as one of the most important witnesses that has appeared before the committee. Mr. Havemeyer was accompanied to Washington by Mr. F. S. Parsons, the chief attorney for the trust, and James C. Carter, of New York, who will represent him as counsel. Mr. Cordermyer, of New York, was also with the party. He will be questioned closely about the alleged contributions of the trust to the democratic campaign fund.

Mr. Havemeyer was the only witness examined today. His answers to questions were curt, and he did not offer to give information that was not requested. Mr. Havemeyer showed he had no respect for the committee in eliminating them altogether in his examination. He said that he had never seen President Cleveland.

"I am president of the American Sugar Refining Company," said Mr. Havemeyer in answer to a preliminary question.

Senator Quay read the article contained in The Philadelphia Press that the witness was present in New York City during the week and present some of the principles urged for introduction into the proposed constitution. It is not likely that the Hale committee will waste much time upon the witness, as the principles of the proposed constitution of the ideas will have to be selected by the convention committee itself.

Mr. Hale's committee is composed of men from large and small cities. So is the convention committee on cities. It is a pity that on each body there is not at least one representative man from the rural districts. If there were the protest of the rural districts would be heard, and the settlement of the problem against their selfish interests.

It is expected that much will be done tomorrow upon the general city question. Matthew Hale, chairman of the City Club conference committee of twenty-one, said that the work will be entirely preliminary, but important. The Hale committee will have to select the principles of the proposed constitution. It is not likely that the Hale committee will waste much time upon the witness, as the principles of the proposed constitution of the ideas will have to be selected by the convention committee itself.

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For further information
Veroy, passenger agent
district passenger agent

PETITION PRESENTED

To the Board of Education in Macon
Against the Catholic School,
CLAIMING THAT IT IS DENOMINATIONAL

And Asking That no Further Appropriation
Be Made—Politics Very Warm in
Bibb—General Macon News

Macon, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The board of public education of Bibb county had a very delicate and interesting question presented to it at its meeting this evening. Rev. W. E. Jennings, pastor of the First Presbyterian church; Rev. S. L. Morris, pastor of Tattall Square Presbyterian church; Rev. G. B. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist church; Colonel Isaac Harde-man and R. F. Burden, of Mulberry street Methodist church; Mr. Frank Mallory, of Vineville Baptist church, and others, appeared before the board and petitioned that no further appropriation be made by the board for the maintenance of the Catholic school on Fourth street. The gentlemen agreed that the school was a denominational one, and, as such, should receive none of the public school appropriation. In answer to a question, the petitioners declared that they did not appear before the board as representatives of any church, but came simply as citizens and taxpayers. They did not think that a Catholic school should be maintained by the board, any more than a Methodist school, or a Baptist, Presbyterian or any other denominational school. They held that it was contrary to the constitution of the country. The Catholic school in question is attended only by Catholics, and the teachers are Catholics. It is under the control and management of the board and the curriculum of the public schools is taught, except in the matter of religious exercises, and in this the Catholic school is no different from the others. The gentlemen who appeared before the board presented a regular written petition, and then addressed remarks to the board. The board ordered the petition filed, and took no action at its meeting. It is the general opinion that the petition will not be granted and the board will continue to make an appropriation to the school as usual. The school has been operated under the management of the board about twenty-two years, and during this time some of the strongest churchmen have been members of the board and have never protested against the Catholic school.

Should the board decide not to grant the petition, it is thought that another petition will be presented to the board asking for the establishment of other denominational schools in the city, and if this is refused, then an attempt may be made to enjoin the board making an appropriation to the Catholic school. Before whom would this injunction be brought? Judge J. L. Harde-man, of Bibb superior court, is an ex-officio member of the board. The board of education very much regrets that the matter has been sprung.

Judge Miller Elected.
The board of education, at its meeting this evening, elected ex-Judge A. L. Miller as a member of the board vice ex-Judge J. T. Nisbitt, deceased. Judge Miller, when presiding on the bench of the Macon circuit was an ex-officio member of the board of education, and made an active, efficient and zealous member.

Real Estate Transfer.
For the sum of \$22,000 the handsome two-story brick store, corner Cherry and Fourth streets, formerly occupied and owned by Johnson & Harris has become the property of Colonel Miller Gordon. The transfer was made today.

Politics Red Hot.
Since the speech of General Evans last night politics have become hotter than ever, and the opposing sides are girding up their loins for the fray. The contest in Bibb is going to be fought desperately. In the beginning of the campaign the county was claimed for Evans by an overwhelming vote, but Atkinson's forces have increased greatly during the past few weeks, and the man who carries the county must win the election. The closing of the polls will be a very close thing. The Atkinson men have recently become quite confident, but their confidence has only made the other side more determined. The election is by primary on Thursday, and between now and then there will be no more of the kind of thing in the city and county by the Evansites. Bibb is regarded by the Evansites as a plum county, and they will take great pains to get it. The result in the balance of the state if Bibb's six votes are cast for the general, Atkinson's return by saying that their candidate will win the nomination. The matter how Bibb votes. The effect of General Evans's speech last night was to enervate his followers and solidify the opposition. Just in proportion as have the Evansites become more buoyant and hopeful the Atkinsonians have become more determined and aggressive. The guns of the mighty fight will open on Thursday, bright and early, and their reverberations will be heard and felt throughout the state.

Judge Guber's Savannah Trip.
Savannah, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—Your correspondent learns that an injustice was done in the statement that Judge Guber's recent visit to Savannah was for business here. Judge Guber has many friends here, having been admitted to the bar in Savannah. He also has business matters here in which he is interested and very frequently visits Savannah. His visit here for the few days ago was purely on business, and while here he stopped at the house of a friend. The probable cause of criticism was in the fact that Mr. Atkinson happened to be in Savannah and the judge and Judge Guber were here. It was purely a coincidence, and had not Mr. Atkinson been here there would have been no ground for complaint. Judge Guber is a frequent visitor to Savannah and has many friends here who are always glad to see him.

COLORED TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
Its Annual Meeting Will Be Held In Augusta Next Week for Three Days.
The association of colored teachers of Georgia holds its annual meeting in Augusta, June 12, 13 and 14. This promises to be one of the most interesting sessions the association has ever had. There will be present Governor Bradburn, United States School Commissioner Harris, Dr. Curry, of the Slater and the Peabody educational funds, and many other eminent gentlemen. Rates of one and one-half fare, that is, full fare going and one-third returning, have been secured on the roads. Tickets will be good until June 30th. All persons purchasing tickets to Augusta must secure from the ticket agent a certificate of such purchase, which will be signed in Augusta by Loring B. Palmer, corresponding secretary of the association, and will then entitle the purchaser to one-third fare returning. Persons buying tickets at points where through tickets cannot be secured to Augusta should purchase to Savannah, Macon, Atlanta or Athens as may be convenient, and then re-embark to Augusta, taking receipts in both instances.

To Ashbury Park, N. J.
The Richmond and Danville railroad will sell round trip tickets to Ashbury Park, N. J., July 1st, 8th and 9th at low rates on account of the National Educational Association. The rate from Atlanta will be \$2.00 round trip. Tickets will be limited to July 15th, but if deposited with joint agent at Ashbury Park between July 8th and 15th will be extended until September 1, 1901. These rates include 32 miles to the National Educational Association. Ashbury Park is only fifty-six miles from New York city. Six trains each way a day between Ashbury Park and New York. For further information apply to A. A. Verney, passenger agent, W. H. Taylor, district passenger agent, 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

Old paper for sale at The Constitution Office 20 cents per hundred.

MINISTER SUSPENDED

Rev. Mr. Murdoch, of Rome, Suspended
from the Ministry.

HE IS EDITING THE ROME EVENING NEWS

And Presiding Elder Pierce Says He Cannot Do That and Be a Minister at the Same Time—History of the Case.

Rome, Ga., June 12.—(Special.)—The Rev. William Murdoch, who since last December has had charge of the East Rome church and mission, has been suspended by Presiding Elder T. F. Pierce. Mr. Murdoch is the editor of the Rome Evening News, and this is the cause of all the trouble. The last Methodist conference assigned Mr. Murdoch for duty in Rome, and when he came he went zealously to work with his East Rome mission. He made many friends and enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of his congregation. Mr. Murdoch's salary was small, however, as is generally the case with small mission churches, and when the opportunity was presented early in the spring for him to slightly augment it by accepting an offer to assume the editorship of The Evening News, he thought it was a good opportunity, and when the publication company was organized he took charge as editor of the new paper last April.

This is Mr. Murdoch's fourth year in the ministry, he having joined the conference after several years in the newspaper business, in which he was engaged at Ringgold, and also Tunnel Hill. He believed, however, that he was called to the ministry, and giving up his newspaper work, he joined the conference and has been preaching steadily since. Presiding Elder Pierce notified him that he could not continue as editor of The Evening News, and be the occupant of the East Rome pulpit. He disagreed with the presiding elder, but said he would be willing to leave it to the conference, as there was no reason why he could not devote a few hours a day to his newspaper work, so long as his congregation did not object. The presiding elder disagreed with him, however, and insisted upon his suspension. The Rev. Marcellus Troutman has been appointed in his place and is now regularly in charge of the East Rome mission.

In the meantime Rev. Mr. Murdoch continues in charge of the editorial management of The News.

Will Make It a Test Case.
He says he will make it a test before the conference, which meets in Rome in December, but in the meantime will leave to the judgment of the presiding elder.

"You see," said he, "the church regulation under which the presiding elder acted says in substance, 'When a minister enters secular work which makes him no longer acceptable, he should be suspended until conference.' Now the question at issue is as to whether the presiding elder or the congregation should pass upon a minister's acceptability in such cases. I hold that the question applies to acceptability as between pastor and congregation. It holds that it is between the pastor and the presiding elder. This is a difference which can be decided by the conference. It is a matter of opinion that other ministers are engaged in secular work. Some are editing, some are doing one thing, some another. I thought that as I had a chance to help myself and at the same time do my full duty to my congregation, there was nothing improper in my taking the course I did. The truth of the matter is, I owed some money before I went to Rome by a debt which I had contracted during the illness of my wife and three children, all of whom died. I had heavy physicians' bills and other expenses, and when I went to Rome I had a weight of debt on my shoulders, which I thought it was my duty to pay. I could do so honestly. It is true it was only \$300, but that's a big amount to a man whose only dependence in paying it is the meager salary of a mission. I was unwilling to give up my work as a minister, but I thought that I could do my duty to my people and at the same time by a little extra effort pay this debt, of which I wanted to be rid."

That is why I took up my pen again and why I accepted the offer of The News publishers to act as editor of that paper. That is all there is in it and I believe the conference will sustain me."

The Horrors
of indigestion, when it takes a long lease of the stomach, are unsurpassed by any described by the most sensational writer of ghost stories. Unlike this latter kind, they are real and not imaginary. Heartburn, wind on the stomach, heart palpitation, extreme nervousness are only a few of them. Dismiss these unwelcome troubles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which banishes also malaria, constipation and biliousness.

A Summer in the North.
A description of hundreds of the charming lakes and pleasure resorts of the north, northwest and west, and the routes by which they are reached, together with a list of hotels and boarding houses, the names of the proprietors and the rates per day and per week, and all information pertaining to a summer in the north are contained in a handsome publication entitled "Hints to Tourists," recently issued by the Chicago and Northwestern railway. The book is free to all who apply to W. A. Thrall, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago, Ill.

Impaired digestion repaired by Beecham's Pills.
When the food becomes indigestible, and the system is clogged, Beecham's Pills will give you back your health.

Low Rates to Toronto, Canada.
The Richmond and Danville railroad will have on sale July 15th and 17th tickets to Toronto, Canada, and return at very low rates. The round trip from Atlanta will be \$28.10, and the route is via Charlotte, Danville, Washington, Baltimore and Niagara Falls. From Niagara, either by rail or by steamer across the lake.

SUMMER SCHOOL.
It Will Be Conducted by Professor T. A. E. at 480 Whitehall Street.
I will open a preparatory school for boys and girls on the 15th instant, which will continue ten weeks. Will also give private lessons in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, Latin and Greek for the next twelve months. T. A. E. Means, 480 Whitehall street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for receiver of Fulton county, and sincerely ask the support of the voters of this county.
J. ZACH CASTLEBERRY.
June 12-td.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of city tax collector, election to take place December 31st next. I respect-fully solicit the support of my friends and the public generally, and promise if elected a faithful performance of duty.
ED. P. PAYNE.
April 25-1m e d.

Old paper for sale at The Constitution Office 20 cents per hundred.

SUMMER IS THE TIME.

The Lesson of the Season to Catarrhal Sufferers—Nature's Aid to the Physician's Work.

Summer Advantages.

In all troubles of catarrhal or bronchial nature, one month's treatment in the summer is, as a rule, worth two in the winter. It is in the summer that nature lends her aid to the physician. The even temperature makes conditions specially favorable for a speedy cure. The liability to catching cold is reduced to the minimum. Time and again have the Copeland physicians urged patients in desperate stages of catarrh to wait until summer for treatment, and they have never failed to urge all who have any traces of this insidious disease to embrace the opportunity which summer offers, and rid themselves of it then, even when its symptoms are less distressing and annoying than usual.

Cured After Years of Suffering Without Ever Seeing the Doctor.
Dear Drs. Copeland and Howald: I send you this statement for the benefit of others suffering as I did.



MRS. SARAH ASTIN, Palmetto, Ga.

I had been a great sufferer for months with a great weakness and loss of appetite, deafness, catarrh of the head and an awful misery across my forehead. I suffered so badly that I thought I could not live. I read the statement of a lady that you had cured, whose case seemed just like mine. I wrote you for treatment, though I thought that I was too old to be benefited any (being that I was seventy-first year) but to my great surprise I felt, after but two months' treatment, completely cured. I had a better appetite than I had had since I was a girl. Headache all gone and hearing returned. I could walk a mile easily. All this without any medicine, and although I have never seen you, I would advise all suffering with deafness and catarrhal troubles to apply to Drs. Copeland and Howald.

Home Treatment.
Our system of mail treatment by means of symptom blanks and correspondence is simple, perfect and effectual as our office work. Write for symptom blanks, No. 315 Klier building.
\$5 per Month for All Treatment and Medicines.

Copeland Medical Institute,
Room 315, Klier Building.
W. H. Copeland, M. D.
Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 7 p. m. Sunday, during summer season, 9 to 11 a. m. Corner Pryor and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

ARE YOU One of the A WOMAN! lily-browed, languid sort with feelings and emotions dormant. Swan-like necks and lithe, fair forms are not signs of health. If natural ardors are lacking try a course of our artificial massage and Turkish bath treatment. Whether you want to become a patient or not, visit the Institute and see its completeness.

Electrical currents thrill through space, in soft melodious throbs of grace, Chasing the care from beauty's face. "It's The Place."

Atlanta Hygienic Institute,
102 North Forsyth Street.
We have been to the McNEAL Paint and Glass Co. They are Manufacturers and Dealers in PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.
114-116 Whitehall St. ATLANTA, GA.

Big C
is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhea, Whites, Syphilis, Gleet, venereal discharges or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes, and is guaranteed not to irritate. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00. Descriptive Circular mailed on request.

FOR RENT—A six-room cottage on Luckie street, between Cain and Harris. No. 152. Gas and water; stable and coal house; on car line; good neighbors. Apply to owner at 54 Walton street. June 7-1

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The Goods Are Going.

Of course our trade has greatly increased since we commenced our COST SALE. A great many people are surprised and are asking us what we mean. We simply wish to state that we mean exactly what we say. We are selling our entire stock

STRICTLY AT COST

In order to clear it all out and have a CLEAN, NEW STOCK, all in the latest styles and colors for the coming season. We wish to impress on you that we are not selling cheap, shoddy goods, but are offering such bargains in fine

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

For men, boys and children as have never been offered in this city before.

Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart, 26 Whitehall.

MONEY TO LOAN.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate. Special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. Jan 4-ly.

MONEY TO LOAN—Farm mortgages promptly negotiated. \$1,000 to lend on improved real estate in Atlanta. Francis Fontaine, room 28 Old Capitol. June 12-1m.

BEFORE LOANING MONEY on your diamonds, watches, jewelry, musical instruments or anything of value call or send for representative of the New York loan office, who will lend you more money and charge lower rates than any other broker in the city. M. A. Hale, 207 Equitable building. June 12-1m.

\$500 TO LEND on approved real estate. W. R. Beasley, 224 Whitehall street. WE HAVE A LARGE amount to lend at 6 per cent, payable monthly; no charges whatever until loan is closed. Loans made promptly. Scott & Co., 207 Equitable building. July 12-1m.

DOUGLAS & DOWLING have money to loan at 7 per cent on Atlanta real estate. Room 233 Equitable building. June 12-1m.

SHORT TIME LOANS made promptly. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. June 12-1m.

PURCHASE MONEY NOTES BOUGHT. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. June 12-1m.

ONE TO FIVE YEAR LOANS made on city property. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. June 12-1m.

SEVEN-YEAR LOANS on city and suburban property, payable monthly at rate of 7 per cent. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. June 12-1m.

DIAMONDS, watches and all kinds of jewelry taken in pawn at the licensed pawn office, 38 Decatur st. June 12-1m.

WANTED—Loans secured on good property for one to five years time; 7 per cent interest. M. A. Hale, 207 Equitable street. May 2-1m.

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes of any notes well secured. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. May 2-1m.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE and purchase money notes bought. Piedmont Loan and Banking Company, 24 South Broad street. May 2-1m.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what you need from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 90 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, cashier. May 6-1m.

ANY AMOUNT of money can be borrowed from us on good paper at very low rates. Moody Loan and Investment Co., 413 Equitable. Feb 14-6m.

LOANS of any amount promptly made on central business property at 6 per cent. \$30.00 for choice residence loans at 7 per cent. Wyman & Connors, 83 Equitable building. May 12-1m.

MONEY ON HAND for 1 to 5 year loans. If security is good, no delay; also short time loans on approved paper. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. April 17-1m.

LOANS ON FARMS and city real estate. Splendid facilities. W. P. & W. C. Davis, attorneys, Room 42 Gate City bank building. May 12-1m.

MEDICAL.
MADAME FREEMAN, 232 Peachtree street, superior to all others; safe, quick cure; never known to fail. Price \$2.00 per box. Address: 232 Peachtree street, New York. 52 Union Square, New York. May 20-31.

MISCELLANEOUS.
WANTED TO BUY in any quantity, all quantities of cancelled postage stamps, postage stamps excepting one's and two's, Presque Isle Stamp Company, box 245, Atlanta, Ga. June 12-1m.

EDUCATIONAL.
MISS HAZZARD, No. 11 East Twenty-second street, near Broadway, New York City, a home-like place, with all necessary accommodations at moderate prices; convenient and accessible to places of amusement and shopping. Reference, A. M. Robinson & Co., Atlanta, Ga. June 10-1m.

FINANCIAL.
LIFE ENDOWMENT and lifetime insurance. Address: 232 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. 232 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
SUCCESSFUL speculation open to all; try our syndicate system of speculation; increase your income; information free; send for circular. Thompson & Derr Co., 23 Wall street, New York. Incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. Capital \$100,000. June 2-1m.

SUCCESSFUL speculation open to all; try our syndicate system of speculation; increase your income; information free; send for circular. Thompson & Derr Co., 23 Wall street, New York. Incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. Capital \$100,000. June 2-1m.

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.
I HAVE A 6-ROOM boarding house partly furnished, will rent to a good tenant cheap; it is close to Peachtree street. G. D. Hall, 15 South Broad street. July 12-1m.

FOR RENT—A six-room cottage on Luckie street, between Cain and Harris. No. 152. Gas and water; stable and coal house; on car line; good neighbors. Apply to owner at 54 Walton street. June 7-1

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A man to take an office and represent a manufacturer; \$30 per week, small capital required. Address, with stamp, M. F. Box 212, Concord Junction, Mass. June 4-1m.

WANTED—Advertising solicitor. Box 644 Atlanta. June 12-1m.

WANTED—For the Dawson public school—A trained primary principal who understands vocal music. Salary \$45 per month. Now, but those thoroughly trained need apply. M. J. Yeomans, superintendent, Dawson, Ga. July 12-1m.

WANTED—Agents.
Wanted—Agents, Hoxie's automatic ice cream freezers, capacity unlimited, first freezer \$2, secures your country free; money coined selling ice cream and freezers; descriptive circulars \$2 stamp. Hoxie Bros., Boston, Mass. June 12-1m.

AGENTS—To travel or at home, to take orders by sample. We pay expenses and salary or commission. It is a quick selling staple article. The Sample sent on application. Address Lock Box 125, New York City. May 30-1m.

BRECKINRIDGE BOOK, 150,000 sold. Agents wanted. Outfit free. Ferguson, Cincinnati, O. June 8-1m.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.
IF YOU HAVE second-hand bugs or carriages for sale, take them to Simon & Woolf. 14-16-18-20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144,

THE CONSTITUTION.

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 Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern Hotel; McDonald & Co., 53 Washington St.
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 For The Daily Constitution, or 10 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., June 13, 1894.

The People Moving.

The Courier-Journal, touching upon a very timely subject, begins an editorial article as follows:

The defeat for renomination of the Hon. Clifton B. Breckinridge in Arkansas, and the Hon. Jason B. Brown in Indiana—two of the very ablest and truest men of the very ablest and truest men of Congress—is pregnant with meaning, and, if it were not too late, might serve as at once a warning and a suggestion to those of their colleagues and associates who seek to tremble in the balance of dangerous opposition.

There was no charge that either of these good men and true had perpetrated any overt act of falling duty; that either had violated his trust; that either had been in any way unworthy of a seat in Congress. It was that, tried by the average home standards, a majority of the people could see no reason why they should be given a perpetuity or monopoly in the business of representing their districts at Washington, and of limiting their suffrage to them as against other claimants, who made promises as fair and set up claims at least equal to theirs in point of personal merit. It was that, in a great public exigency, neither of them had fulfilled a certain public expectation, which a great body of their constituents felt they had a right to entertain, and which, instead of being fulfilled, was disappointed. If they had met this reasonable expectation, no rival, no power could have supplanted either of them.

So far so good. Up to this point the statement of The Courier-Journal admits of no dispute. Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, and Mr. Brown, of Indiana, have been repudiated by their constituents because "in a great public exigency neither of them had fulfilled a certain public expectation."

It is only when our Louisville contemporary comes to explain the nature of the exigency in which the two distinguished congressmen failed to meet public expectation, that it fails to state the obvious facts. It says that when the Wilson bill was reported from the ways and means committee it was received with amazement by disinterested and thinking democrats, and that this amazement soon took the shape of indignation. The bill remained a source of bitter disappointment, The Courier-Journal says, in spite of some mitigation that was obtained in the open house. But to the lessening of this bitter disappointment, "neither Mr. Breckinridge, as true a tariff reformer as lives, nor Mr. Brown, who is a good second to Mr. Breckinridge, contributed one word."

This gives a cue to The Courier-Journal's explanation of the defeat of Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, and Mr. Brown, of Indiana, and it shows that our contemporary, in common with a great many congressmen and public men, is blind to the real issue that influenced the constituents of Messrs. Breckinridge and Brown to repudiate them.

To what extent was the Wilson tariff bill made an issue in the contest that has been going on in the districts represented by Congressman Breckinridge and Congressman Brown? It was hardly mentioned. The record of both congressmen as tariff reformers is unimpeachable. Neither has ever wavered, and both have been loudly and earnestly in favor of a political combination of the south and west to defeat the plans and schemes of the protected monopolists of the east. Nothing whatever could be said against either of these congressmen, and if the tariff question had been the main issue in the primary contest, both Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Brown would have been unanimously renominated by the democrats of their districts.

This being so, we are forced to the conclusion that the editor of The Courier-Journal is deliberately closing his eyes to the real cause of the defeat of these two congressmen in their efforts to secure a renomination. Under the circumstances, we feel it to be our duty to call attention to the facts in the case, so that no congressman who is seeking a renomination, and no ambitious politician who desires to represent the people in Washington, may make any mistake about the matter.

If the editor of The Courier-Journal will turn to The Congressional Record bearing date of August 29, 1893, he will find embodied in its not over-lively columns the true reasons why the constituents of Congressman Breckinridge and Congressman Brown have decided to select other representatives. There are seven of these reasons, all spread out in the columns of The Record of August 29, 1893. Both congressmen voted (1) against the free coinage of

silver at the present ratio, (2) against the free coinage of silver at 17 to 1, (3) at 13 to 1, (4) at 19 to 1, (5) at 20 to 1, (6) against the Bland-Allison act, and (7) for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

Each and every one of these votes was a violation of the pledges these congressmen had made to the people, and, taken all together, their record on the silver question is a direct and flagrant repudiation of the democratic platform. Their constituents never dreamed of repudiating them until they had repudiated the financial pledge of the Chicago platform and accepted the financial views of John Sherman. On this issue, the people drew the line, and they will draw it in every congressional district in the west and south where the democratic party has a fighting chance.

We say, therefore, that those congressmen who imagine that the people will place the onus of a failure to redeem the financial pledge of the democratic platform on Mr. Cleveland are likely to have their eyes opened when the congressional campaign opens. Mr. Cleveland urged the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law in a message, it is true, but those who were nearest to him gave the public clearly to understand that this repeal was only the first step toward carrying out the pledge of the platform—that unconditional repeal was necessary simply because such a measure could be adopted more promptly than one embodying substitute legislation.

Since the day this so-called "first step" was taken congress has given the president no opportunity whatever to take another step in the redemption of the party pledge. There has been no movement in the house or in the senate to restore silver to its old place in our currency system as a part of the standard money of the country. Why has there been no such movement in congress? Because the democrats who voted against the free coinage of silver on any terms last August are opposed to the employment of silver as a part of our money of final redemption. They voted against silver in August, and they are ready to staff off and kill any movement intended to expose their attitude to the people. They are gold monometallists, they stand by the gold trust of the east, and they are just as ready to repudiate the platform pledge now as they were last August, only they want to deceive the people by leaving it to be inferred that Mr. Cleveland is responsible for the failure to redeem the financial pledge of the platform.

The fate of Congressman Breckinridge of Arkansas, and Brown of Indiana, show that the democratic voters know where the chief responsibility lies.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

We are glad that the Chinese mission was tendered to ex-Congressman Beriah Wilkins, editor of The Washington Post, because it was a fitting recognition of his ability and public services, but we are also glad that he has declined it, because he is needed now more than ever at the head of his great newspaper which, under his management, has become a power in the land.

When Frank Hutton and Mr. Wilkins took charge of The Post it was an ordinary daily with no distinctive features about it. Mr. Wilkins infused his spirit and enterprise into his staff, and the paper leaped into the front rank of journalism. Just such a paper is needed at the federal capital more than in any other city, and it needs its present editor to keep it in the commanding position which it has won by sheer merit and honest and fearless methods.

A foreign mission is one of the highest and most honorable positions within the gift of the government, but the editor of a great daily like The Post can be of more real service to his country than a foreign minister can be, and we believe that this fact is generally appreciated by the public. Editor Wilkins cannot be spared from his present post of duty.

Right to the Point.

In another column we publish a communication from Hon. W. C. Glenn, of Atlanta, and in doing so it is unnecessary to state that what he says in behalf of the democracy of Fulton county is fully warranted by the facts of the situation.

It is true that in the heat of the campaign many harsh and unkind things have been said about Atlanta. They will not last, and while there can be no doubt that in some localities there have served a temporary purpose, there is not a county in Georgia where the push and enterprise of Atlanta and her people are not fully appreciated.

Mr. Glenn calls attention to the report, among the other undeserved and untruthful things which have been said of Atlanta, that Mr. Atkinson's nomination as governor would result in the loss of Fulton county. He very properly defends the democracy of Atlanta against such unfair and unwarranted insinuation, and quotes from General Evans's patriotic address, delivered at Macon, pledging himself to the service of the party whatever might be the result of the present campaign. It is certain that with such a noble example as set by their distinguished fellow citizen, General Evans, the democrats of Fulton county will do their full duty. As long as the democracy is true to itself, the democracy of Fulton county will be true to the party. Whoever is nominated for governor, whether it be Evans or Atkinson, will receive the customary democratic majority in Fulton county.

So much for Mr. Glenn's card, and so much for the injustice done Atlanta in the argument to which the communication is a reply.

Atlanta is earnestly for General Evans. The Constitution believes that he is the man for the place, and that the people of Georgia should be glad of an opportunity to have such a man

as General Evans in the executive chair to succeed such a worthy governor as Governor Northern has proven himself to be. General Evans is a noble, Christian man, who has done valiant service for the state at a time when it meant business to respond to the state's call for help. He is now in the prime of vigorous life, and is known throughout the country as an able, fearless, but judicious business man. He would give the state a business administration that would be of inestimable benefit. There are few men in the state who are, in our opinion, better fitted for the responsibilities of the governor than he. Earnestly believing this, The Constitution zealously advocates his nomination.

There has never been a time, however, nor will there ever be, when our support will not be at the service of the nominee of the party, so long as the democracy remains true to democratic principles and so long as the state of Georgia is as vitally interested in democratic success as it is now. If Mr. Atkinson is the nominee, he will have the cordial support of The Constitution, of the democracy of Fulton county and of the democracy of the state.

A Remedy for Hard Times.

The statesmen at Washington who sympathize with the people who are suffering from the hard times epidemic should study one phase of the situation from the Atlanta point of view.

Our enterprising citizens who have planned the Cotton States and International exposition do not claim to be statesmen or profound political economists, but they are sensible business men, and they know that one way to counteract the present industrial and commercial stagnation is to reach out for millions of new customers whose demands will keep our merchants, manufacturers and producers busy supplying them.

The countries south of us spend \$1,000,000,000 a year for the goods they purchase in foreign countries and about four-fifths of this money is spent in Europe although our markets are more than a thousand miles nearer. Even the coal trade of these countries is controlled by England, which exports \$70,000,000 worth of coal a year, while this country with enough coal to supply the world, exported only \$24,500 worth last year.

Under the protective tariff system we have paid too much attention to our home markets. The coming low tariff will cause us to seek foreign markets, and an organized effort should be made to secure this new traffic. This is the basic idea of the Atlanta exposition—the extension of our trade in the Spanish-American, and the managers of the enterprise think that the right way to begin is to get the representative men of the countries interested together at some convenient point, where they can compare exhibits and talk business. It is generally agreed that Atlanta is the best place for such a reunion, and the boards of trade in many states and the official representatives of other countries heartily endorse our plan and favor a government appropriation.

If our congressmen are for economy on the ground of hard times, let them bear in mind the fact that the exposition is an enterprise born of hard times and intended to remedy the evils of the present depression. A little money will be wisely spent to extend our trade and increase the business of every section of the union. This is the way to look at it.

As to Judge Guber.

We call attention to a dispatch from Savannah published elsewhere in reference to the recent visit of Judge Guber to that city, mention of which was in our dispatches a few days ago. Criticism having been directed against Judge Guber for having gone to Savannah, we deem it just to him to say that he should have the full benefit of his denial that he went on a political mission, and the telegram of our correspondent fully bears out his statement.

Of course, Judge Guber has a perfect right to go to Savannah or anywhere else, and no one has a right to criticize him for so doing, so long as his visit does not conflict with either his duty or his dignity as a judge. As our correspondent states, his visit was purely of a personal nature, and the statement made since entirely relieves him from criticism. We cheerfully publish this, in justice to Judge Guber, and do it as an act of voluntary justice.

Inequalities of Taxation.

The income tax is needed, if for no other reason, because it would serve to correct some of the evils resulting from our present unequal system of taxation. At present we place most of the burdens upon the industrious producer, and almost wholly exempt the idle rich with their non-productive wealth. The speculator who holds a large body of unimproved land escapes with a light tax, while his neighbor who cultivates his land and builds a home on it, pays a heavy tax for being industrious and enterprising. The speculator is favored, but we tax the farmer for every new plow, for turning over the sod, for building a home or a barn, for buying furniture or farm machinery, for raising a crop of wheat or cotton, and in short the tax assessor gets after him for every new improvement and every new comfort.

It is the same way in the city. Every enterprising step that a man takes is taxed. It is so with the merchant, the manufacturer and the wage earner.

We must stop taxing men because they are industrious, and tax those who enjoy large incomes from non-productive wealth in the shape of bonds. It is all wrong to place industry under the ban of the law and bound the producer down while the drone gets off with but little more than a poll tax, and sometimes dodges that.

Our truest and best policy is to encourage industry. We do not believe in oppressive and crushing taxes, but if anybody must be oppressed and crushed

let it be the speculator, the monopolist or the bondholder who absorbs the earnings of those around him and gives nothing in return for the benefits conferred upon him by the government.

We never expect to see an ideal system of taxation, but we can at least get rid of some of the injustice in our present system. The income tax is the remedy.

Mr. Amorous's Withdrawal.

In another column we present a communication from Hon. Martin F. Amorous, in which he announces that he will not be a candidate for the legislature in Fulton county. His friends have urged him for sometime to enter the race, and he had about consented to do so, but he feels that his business is such that he cannot in justice to it, nor to himself, take from it the time and attention that legislative service would require.

Mr. Amorous is one of Atlanta's most prominent and progressive young men. He is at the head of one of the largest lumber companies in the south, and, as he shows, he does not think he would be justified in seeking a diversion which would interfere with his duty to two or three hundred men for whom "he must provide work and wages." It has generally been conceded that if Mr. Amorous continued in the race, he would be overwhelmingly elected. The people of the county fully appreciate his ability, and realize the fact that in honoring him they would have served themselves, for as a member of the legislature his energy and enthusiasm would have been productive of many good results to the city and county.

Little Betsey Jane is getting nervous. Every time an acorn falls she ups and declares that another attack has been made on the administration.

Do we understand that Editor Richardson now endorses the Fulton county resolutions? If so, all is well.

The Journal flung up over a clipping from such a stanch democratic organ as The Nashville American, containing "Facts About Silver," and declares that The Constitution has made another attack on Mr. Cleveland. There is about as much in this as there was in Editor Richardson's declaration at the Fulton county mass meeting that the endorsement of the platform was a repudiation of Mr. Cleveland.

Congressmen who are shaky on silver would do well to buy up the edition of The Congressional Globe for August 29, 1893.

We think the time has arrived for those who pretend to be warm partisans of Mr. Cleveland to cease claiming that a defense of the Chicago platform is a malicious attack on the administration.

For a few brief hours Saturday it was feared in political circles that The Journal would become a sorehead. Dr. Horton was called in, however, with his electric bath and now the patient is doing very well indeed—a trifle bruised, but still willing to remain in the ranks of the untainted democracy of the county of Fulton.

They Are True Democrats.

From The Albany Herald.
 The woods are full of democrats—real true democrats—who do not pretend to disguise the fact that they have been disappointed in President Cleveland's financial policy, or in the construction which his administration has placed upon the financial plank of the democratic platform, but this disappointment will not affect their loyalty to the party, and when the time for the democrats to fall into line—when the final test of party alliance is made—Georgia democrats will be found always behind the party in line.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"It is a curious fact," said a physician, "that while it is very difficult for the average man to get poison out of his system in small quantities, it is easy to get them at wholesale. I know of a man who walked into the retail department of a big drug store up town and tried to buy five grains of morphine. The clerk refused to sell it to him without a physician's prescription. The man simply walked through a passageway into the wholesale department and asked for a package of the drug containing sixty grains. It was handed over to him without a word. The reason for the distinction is doubtless because the person intending to commit suicide usually goes to the retail drug store. At the same time, all the morphine and opium found in the city are sold at wholesale, principally, I suppose, because they get them much cheaper that way."

It would take a long list to enumerate all the members of great and ancient families of the highest European nobility who have disgraced their lineage and their name by various crimes. At uncle of the present Lord Brabourne was hanged in Australia for one murder, but for about a dozen offenses of that character. At the present moment two Italian dukes of the name of Monteleone are in the great Italian penitentiary of La Magdalena for a speculatively cowardly murder. There is Count Scheinitz, who is doing time in Germany for blackmailing, and agents, and a large number of names in France, who has just completed a term of penal servitude for attempted murder. So it is in almost every country where titles and aristocracy exist. A large percentage of the long-suffering in Siberia bear the title of prince or baron, and it was only a few weeks ago that we read of the eldest son of an English peer and the heir to the title confessing in open court that he had forged the name of his mother to a promissory note. This only goes to show that there is no family, no matter how high in rank, that does not have its domestic skeletons and black sheep.

A traveler says of Australia: "Not only do the women have the right to vote, but they use it, and both office, too, as with us, the women and girls are found in stores and offices as clerks, bookkeepers, typewriters, factory hands, etc. But more than this, I was astonished to find women acting as railroad station agents, not in any way, but as a general thing; in some cases they are in sole charge and have no assistants. This is at the smaller stations, and there they are station agent, telegraph operators and baggage checkers—or mistress—all in one. In these stations all the pay they get for the discharge of these multifarious duties is 50 cents a day. The newspapers are generally vastly inferior to ours, especially the week-lies. One I picked up contained a thirty-two column verbatim report of the trial of a damage suit for libel against the paper. A jockey was the plaintiff, and he sued because the paper had intimated that he did not ride a straight race. The paper had pictures of the judge, lawyers, the plaintiff, the sporting editor, and a bigger sensation could not have been made of the case if it had been one of national importance."

Congressman Breckinridge says on the stump that he has settled with the Lord. That is the right thing to do, but why not settle with Miss Pollard? She has a bill for \$15,000 with court costs, etc. Put up with cash, colonel. Money talks.

AGREETING FROM GEORGIA.

If You Should Grow Weary.

If you should grow weary of keeping the time that tremulously seeks A spot, to hear the sweet music Of your voice when'er it speaks— And long for it to be absent, That you might once more be free, I pray you will strangle it—kill it! And not send it back to me!

For it would be but a burden, A phantom of memory, To cast back echoes, in anguish, Of that happy used to be; Its shadows would be my shadows, Lengthening dark, and so drear, That I would rather to lose it Than have it come back, my dear!

If you should grow weary of keeping, And the bloom, you once saw, fades Into the land of forgetting— Folded in dark, somber shades; I beg that you crush it quickly, Crush it, where no one can see; This would be more merciful, sweet, Than sending it back to me!

All for Me.

Dear sweetheart, let the gleaming Of your smiling be for me— Let it cast a glowing brightness On life's turbid, restless sea; Let its sweetest ever greet me, When the shade begins to loom Dark curtains—as the sunbeams Into arms of dreaming drop!

Dear sweetheart, let the beating Of your heart be all for me, Let me feel it throbbing softly, Let me know 'twill ever be, Filled with deep emotions, That awake when I am near; That will bind you closer, closer, That will make you love me, dear.

Flashin' on Sycamore Creek.

You may talk 'bout going to Florida and a-fishin' in the lake, An' come back tell stories that ud make a But when you git through yarnin', I somehow want to speak.

'Bout the horny-headed minners that we caught in Sycamore creek!

They weren't much good for bigness, but when you pulled 'em out, An' seen 'em fluttin'—splishin', you'd almost have to shout.

Per yore heart ud git to throbblin', an' you'd almost let 'em go— You'd blame little things was plucky, an' they'd make a feller blow.

I've sat an' pulled 'em, flashin' in the sun-light, to the shore, I've caught 'em by the dozens, an' I've caught 'em by the score; An' when the sun got droopin', I'd never homeward sneak.

'Thout my string o' horny minners that I caught in Sycamore creek! —G. W. WOOD.

About to Be Proven.

"I understand your congressman is quite an honest, trustworthy man."

"Yes, the investigating committee is about to prove him a trustworthy person."

What It Was.

"What's the cash on Pinder's face?"

"Oh, that's a mark of respect."

"A mark of respect?"

"Yes, he's got more respect now for the man that put it there than he had before."

A Lay.

The squirrel laid in his winter's store, The bird laid in its grub;

But the old hen beat the record, When she laid in the family tub.

All but This One.

It is said that an Alabama street firm wrote one of their salesmen to be sure and collect an amount due by a certain party and were very much surprised when the salesman came in without having followed their instructions.

"Did you see him," asked the proprietor. "No, sir, he was not at his place of business, but was attending a meeting at the church; but I went up there to find him and was just entering the door, when I heard him cry out: 'Jesus has paid the debt for me.' I presume he has received a settlement of it and did not bother with it any further."

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta Evening Herald professes to have found the "real inside history" of General Gordon's declaration to the effect that he would not be a candidate for the legislature in Fulton county. It declares that General Gordon had fully determined to make these speeches, and had gone on to Washington, expecting to be nominated to make the first at Macon. But, so declares The Herald, he found on his arrival at the national capital a telegram, of which this is a copy:

"I see it stated that you are to take the stump for my opponent, General Evans. When you were being fought by Pat Calhoun for the United States senate I worked for you night and day, and I did not care for your night and day to elect you. If you are ungrateful enough now to try to beat me I put you on notice that you shall hear from me. If you keep your engagement at Macon I shall be there to meet you. From the state if you will, from the audience if I must. Dubignon will meet you at Savannah. Friends of mine will also meet you at Griffin and wherever else you speak."

—W. Y. ATKINSON.

"After General Gordon read this telegram," says The Herald, "he came to the conclusion that the situation in Georgia was not such as to warrant his interference, and he canceled his plans to be nominated. He would certainly have been a lively little fellow."

Down in the second district, the triangular light is growing very interesting. A great many of his editorial brethren are warmly supporting Congressman Ben Russell for re-election, and so are a great many other people. Hon. Tessa Walters, of Dougherty, is in the race in earnest, and is being strongly supported by his constituents. Hon. T. H. Guerry, of Terrell, is also an active candidate, and has many warm friends in all parts of the district who are working hard for him. All three of these gentlemen are able and popular, and the contest promises to be spirited and lively until it is settled.

Congressman Moses has addressed an open letter to the voters of Heard county, in which he calls attention to the executive committee in fixing the time for the election for the 8th of August, adding that in no other district where there is a contest has so early a date been fixed for the convention. He adds that he had desired to come home and drive an account of his stewardship, but the pending contests on the income tax and the anti-option bill make it necessary for him to be in Washington. "When I have been humiliated by the shameful absenteeism," he writes, "the Georgia delegation has made the highest average attendance."

Speaking for himself, Colonel Moses says: "I have been here to vote, and have voted as I believe you would have voted could you have been here in person. For instance, I voted and spoke against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. I voted for silver at every stage. I voted for the Wilson bill and the bill to tax incomes. I have voted upon all questions in accordance with the demands of your platform."

He refers to his efforts in behalf of the improvements in the Chattahoochee, the \$5,000 started last year and the \$5,000 additional this year. As chairman of the committee on pensions, he has been instrumental in bringing about the passage of an act which has already brought \$1,200,000 to the south, \$300,000 to Georgia and \$700,000 to the fourth district. He concludes with this evidence of his true democracy:

"Heard county was the first to endorse me, and has since supported me. If by your votes you say I have been faithful and diligent in your service, and you desire me to again represent you, I shall feel that the great trust that you have placed in me is well repaid. I shall pledge renewed devotion to your interests, if, however, the people determine that another can serve them with more fidelity and ability, and I shall cheerfully and gracefully accept of the contest of November, in which I cheerfully turn to the ranks from which they called me, to fight with you for the success of democratic principles."

The Thomsville Advertiser sizes it up this way: "We are for Turner for the senate, and yet we think him rather greedy."

The Brunswick Advertiser's remark that "Senator Pat Walsh has done for Georgia in the ingenious method of placing her wonderful wealth of resources before the country, in his tariff speech, more than many congressmen have done in a lifetime," is being widely quoted and heartily endorsed by the Georgia press.

The Thomsville Times-Enterprise has this to say of one of the ablest young men in south Georgia: "Hon. J. B. Norman, Jr., of Colquitt county, who was in the city yesterday, will, in all probability, be the leader of the opposition to senator. Mr. Norman has had some legislative experience, belongs to one of the oldest and best families in the county, and is a straight-out, simple pure, unadorned democrat. Thomas county, as she has always in the past, will stand by the choice of Colquitt county; and Brooks county, gallant old Brooks, will swell the democratic volume of votes. The seventh senatorial district is all right."

The Augusta Herald doesn't believe in the possibility of a dark horse in this gubernatorial campaign, commenting on a rumor of that nature. The Herald says: "It is too late, now, for a third man. If General Evans can win the nomination, which his friends and supporters still hope, he will have secured the support of the party. If Mr. Atkinson wins, as his friends now positively say he will, he is entitled to the victory without embarrassing interference of any sort within the party."

The editor of The Tifton Gazette is preparing to take his coat off. "The individual—unhappy—who is otherwise—otherwise—thinks The Gazette is going to be a laggard in the coming political campaign," says he, "is fishing for a disappointment. It is already in the front rank, but reserving fire until he can see the whites of the enemies' eyes."

The democrats of Madison county, in mass meetings, adopted resolutions heartily endorsing Hon. John T. Strickland, Athens, for judge of the western circuit. Mr. Strickland formerly lived in Madison, and, referring to this fact, the resolutions requested the governor and senator of that county to use all honorable means to secure his election, and say: "We take pleasure in endorsing him and in commending him to the senators and representatives of the various districts and counties of the state, as a man of fine moral character and legal attainments, and eminently fitted in every way to be judge of his circuit."

The Lithonia New Era seconds The Lawrenceville News's nomination of Hon. C. H. Brand for the senate presidency.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

About Atlanta's Vote.

Atlanta, Ga., June 12.—Editor Constitution: In the pending contest for governor I thought at the beginning, and think now, that General Evans should be nominated. In this question as in all others in which a division is possible it is necessary to have a place of final adjudication. That final adjudication is reached by the authorized action of the democratic party in its state convention. Whoever its nominee may be is entitled to and should receive the support of every member of the democratic party.

Among General Evans's many claims for office there is not one stronger than this, quoted from your report of his speech at Macon last night: "If he should not be nominated for governor, he pledged himself to render any and every service in his power for the success of the party and the election of the nominee."

Many unkind, undeserved and untruthful things have been said about Atlanta in this contest. One of the latest is that should Mr. Atkinson be nominated he will not carry the county of Fulton. Atlanta is too large, too great and too thoroughly committed to the democratic idea to entertain the slightest purpose of this sort. We will recognize fully the necessity incumbent upon the people of the south to maintain the democratic party, even if it had as broad a base as a mere local institution. Should Mr. Atkinson be nominated this city shall not be found lagging in its support, and the majority which this county will give for the democratic nominee will be a conclusive answer to all such charges.

I write this because I do not like to see this city so selfish, and so unmindful of their duty to themselves and to their state as to prove recreant to principles merely because their favorite for any office may be unsuccessful. Yours truly,

W. C. GLENN.

Mr. Amorous Withdraws.

Editor Constitution—Some time ago I consented to stand for election to the legislature. Its announcement has brought to me assurance of support from every section of the county, and in such number that I felt sure of election. I did not seriously consider the present business required all my time and energy, and that to undertake the labors of the office would interfere with what I now have to do. With two or three hundred men for whom I must provide work and wages in the present state of business I find it requires constant thought and every hour of the day, hence with much personal regret I feel compelled to forego the labor of the office and take this method of thanking my numerous friends for their kind expressions and offers of support, and to say that I cannot accept the office.

MARTIN F. AMOROUS.

COMMENT OF THE WEEKLIES.

The Morning Call says: "Sam Jones and all other revivalists will have a regular picnic in Georgia after the campaign is over. Many a sinner will be seeking the way of escape from that place where the good book says all liars shall go."

The Lumpkin Independent refers to General Evans as follows:

AN INCOME TAX

Is said by many to be inquisitorial and demoralizing. This charge cannot be brought against our system of low prices for cash, notwithstanding the fact that we deal almost exclusively in solid gold and solid silver. If you will simply compare our prices with others before you purchase we will trust to the chances of making you our customer. Remember the place—47 Whitehall street.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO., Jewelers.

wines!

California wines are ridiculously cheap just now. Most people can afford to use them for table use, as a substitute for water—better than water, of course—more healthful, too—these hot summer months—claret, hocks, rhine wines, port, sherry, etc., etc.—come in and get our prices—interesting.

bluthenthal "b & b." & bickart.

marietta and forsyth—phone 378. all kinds of fine whiskeys.

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7, 9, 11, 13 Kimball House,
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Miss Maria Parloa

Strongly recommends
the use of

Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef

and she has written a neat

COOK BOOK,

which will be sent free on
application to Dauchy &
Co., 27 Park Place, N. Y.



DR. A. SOPER. DR. A. MACKENZIE.

We are pleased to inform our readers that the Foreign Doctors have established their head office for all the southern states at No. 44 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga. All who visit them before August 24, will receive services two months free of charge. Their object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly acquainted with the sick and afflicted. This benevolent offer is extended to the rich and poor alike. Having been selected from the highest graded colleges on the continent, they represent the best medical and surgical training in the world. All diseases of men and women treated. No matter what the name and nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to secure their opinion of your case as it costs you nothing. If incurable they will frankly tell you. Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Their office is known as the "Foreign Doctors' Office," No. 44 Walton street, corner Fairlie street, Atlanta, Ga. Those unable to call, enclose a history of their case together with a 2-cent stamp, and address to Dr. A. Soper, No. 44 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

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The only optical plant run by electric motor power in the state. All the latest inventions for testing eyesight established twenty-three years. Headquarters for the United States, 13 Whitehall street.

NEW HOMES ERECTED

An Unusual Amount of Building Is
Going on in the City.

BRICKMASTONS HAVE THEIR HANDS FULL

And the Carpenters Are All Employed.
New Rooms to Be Added to the
Argon-Building Notes.

In spite of the depression which has been the subject of complaint all over the country, since the present year commenced, there is much activity going on in Atlanta, and the merchants and real estate men of the city have much to encourage them when it comes to taking a spare look at the situation.

It is a common saying that when Atlanta has the blues here is little hope for the balance of the state. Atlanta, however, lacks much of having the blues at this season of the year, for the carpenter has all he can do and the bricklayers have been in demand for over a month.

Dr. Holmes's Sanitarium.
The handsome brick building, on Cain street, across from the governor's mansion, which is being erected by Dr. Holmes for the purpose of a sanitarium, will be when completed one of the most elegant buildings in the city.

It is beautified by a handsome brown stone front, and rises, in graceful architecture, to a height of seventy-five or eighty feet above the sidewalk. It has five stories and presents the appearance of having an infinite number of rooms, all of which are being constructed with special reference to the promotion of health.

Theoretically the building, which is complete in all of the details of a modern sanitarium, as planned by the skillful provision of the architect, will be something in the neighborhood of \$60,000.

This enterprising citizen gives evidence of unusual public spirit, and to the welfare of humanity, in whose service he has enlisted for the war, he links the material growth and welfare of the city.

The sanitarium will be completed in about two months and will then be ready for occupancy.

Dr. Flower will begin the erection of his sanitarium at Angier Spring in the course of a few weeks and this will also be a large and magnificent building.

It is thus apparent that Atlanta is rapidly becoming one of the most important health centers of the country.

At the Norcross Corner.

The Norcross corner for the last few weeks has been a scene of lively bustle and activity.

Brickmasons have been at work for two or three weeks laying the foundation of the building which will shortly rise on that corner and will be one of the most ornamental buildings in the city.

Though only a three-story building will be erected for the present, provision will be made for accommodating at least five stories, and these will be added by Mr. Norcross later.

Dr. Murphy, on the corner Houston and Hilliard streets, is putting up a handsome brick building which will be quite an ornament to that portion of the city.

The new fire engine house, which has recently been completed on the Boulevard, is a neat, substantial building, and is constructed with special reference to the fire system.

In West End a number of improvements have been slowly taking shape, and elegant homes are being erected at a cost of something in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

On the corner of Park and Lee streets a beautiful home is being erected at a cost of \$8,000, and another on the corner of Gordon and Peoples at a cost of \$15,000.

Several improvements are going on in Inman Park.

Among these a neat and attractive chapel is being erected by the Edgewood mission of the Central Presbyterian church. The chapel, when completed, will cost about \$3,000.

Mrs. Sheehan has commenced the erection of two handsome buildings on the corner of Pryor and Fair streets, and a number of homes are being erected in all parts of the city.

New Rooms to Be Added.

It is now given out as an absolute fact that a hundred new rooms are to be added to the Argon hotel and that plans for making this addition to the rear of the building are already in the hands of the architect and will shortly be turned over to the contractor.

The hotel is already one of the finest in the southern states, and with the new rooms added it will have a capacity equal to that of any hotel in this section of the country.

A Summer in the North.
A description of hundreds of the charming lakes and pleasure resorts of the north, northwest and west, the best route or routes by which they are reached, together with a list of hotels and boarding houses, the names of the proprietors and the rates per day and per week, and all other information pertaining to a summer in the north are contained in a handsome publication entitled "Hints to Tourists," recently issued by the Chicago and Northwestern railway. Copies will be mailed free to any address upon application to W. A. Thrall, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago, Ill.

June 4-1m e o d

Dopson, Clarke & Daniel for your fresh fish of all kinds. Every kind guaranteed first-class. 115 Whitehall street. Phone 568.

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To New York, Boston, Philadelphia and the East.

Via Central railroad to Savannah, thence by finest coastwise passenger steamer flying the American flag. Tickets include meals and staterooms. Apply to Sam B. Webb, traveling passenger agent, No. 18 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 224 South Broad street. mar 18-1y.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

RIVER HILL CEMETERY.

Extra Large Burial Lots for Only Ten Dollars.

Five miles from the union depot, on the Marietta road, is romantic River Hill cemetery, the best known in the city. Large and beautiful burial grounds. Cases and monuments for sale. Apply to the owner, J. H. Seals, 272 Houston street. June 10-18

Water Cure Sanitarium.

Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and treat all invalids. Send postage stamp for circular.

March 12, 1894.

DR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.

"THE HEAVENLY TWINS."

A One-Dollar Book for Fifty Cents.

Or one of the most popular novels of the day at half price. Owing to the repeated demands for this new and popular book the publishers have issued a paper edition of 50,000 copies.

Mr. John M. Miller will place on sale Monday morning 1,000 copies. Mail orders filled at 50 cents, postpaid. Address all orders to John M. Miller, agent, 35 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. June 3-18

House-cleaning time is near; use Steam's Electric Paste; kills all kinds of vermin; 25c—adv.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

World's Fair Highest Award.

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Special Sale—\$50,000 Stock.

To Reduce Stock on Account of Making Inventory on the first of July.

Prices Good Only to that Date

55-piece tea set, decorated china, new shape, worth \$12.50,\$6.50
new shape, worth \$12.50,\$6.50
Gold Band China plates, 7 1/2-inch 10c, 8 1/2-inch 14c, 9 1/2-inch 18c.
10-piece tea set, decorated china, worth \$8.00,\$4.25
10-piece dinner set, decorated china, worth \$13.50,\$7.00
Decorated china cups and saucers, worth 15c,9c
Grandmother decorated cups and saucers,10c
Glass table sets, 6 pieces,25c
Glass syrup cans,15c
Glass pepper and salt shakers,3c
Glass lemonade or milk shake tumblers,7c
Glass engraved tumblers 4c, engraved goblets,5c
Glass coccolata tumblers, per dozen, 65c
Glass engraved tumblers 4c, covered but-ter,9c
Glass Lamps, 17 inches high,22c
Decorated glass, white or engraved, 20c
Hall Lamp, decorated globe, 4 1/2 feet, \$1.50
Parlor Lamp, decorated 14 inch shade, 2 feet,25c
7-inch lamp shades or illuminators, each10c
Japanese teapot, any size,9c

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THE TRAINING SCHOOL of the Kindergarten Association of Baltimore is ready to receive applications for the year beginning October, 1894. Comprehensive and advanced courses for kindergarten teachers. Superior advantages for those desiring complete course. For particulars apply to Miss Caroline L. C. Hart, director of training school, No. 2 Lafayette avenue, or to Mrs. Henry Wood, No. 2126 Oak street, Baltimore, Md. may 13-1m su we

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Bookkeeping, shorthand, telegraphy, penmanship, etc. Address, 115 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. June 12-23rd mon wed fri

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For the next few days we will make a special run on cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors.

Special.

In the way of "Blue Ware" we have Royal Enamelled Cooking Vessels of all kinds, and at the lowest prices.

All Kinds

Of Imported Cooking Specialties. Be sure and see our celebrated turnery refrigerators.

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Only a few days left for making STATE AND COUNTY TAX RETURNS. Come at once and avoid the rush.

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A PERMANENT CURE of the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhea and blood poisoning. In from 3 to 6 days the most distressing results of disease with Gonorrhea, Syphilis or Scurvy, are completely eradicated. J. F. Brou, (successor to Brou & Flannery, Paris.)

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Are the Best in the World!

This claim is fully substantiated wherever an "Alaska" is used.

"THE REASON WHY."

The principal causes of decay in meats and fruits are DAMPNES and VARIING TEMPERATURE. The qualities sought for in a Refrigerator are PRESERVATION OF PERISHABLE FOOD and an economical use of ice.

The "Alaska" is constructed upon the latest scientific principles, by which LOW TEMPERATURE and ABSOLUTE DRYNESS OF AIR are naturally and inevitably obtained.

The "Alaska" possesses a provision chamber FREE FROM ODOR and FROM DAMPNES. These results can be obtained only by a PERFECT CIRCULATION OF THE AIR in the Refrigerator, and its CONDENSATION IN THE ICE CHAMBER.

The "Alaska" keeps the air in contact with the ice longer than any other Refrigerator, condenses all the moisture before the air returns to the provision chamber, and, in utilizing all the cold air, PRODUCES BETTER RESULTS WITH LESS ICE than any other make.

The "Alaska" is a perfect DRY-AIR REFRIGERATOR, and the best one ever constructed.

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Fifty Thousand Dollars worth Elegant

Chamber, Parlor, Dining Room and Office

Furniture

MUST BE SOLD!

Bedroom Suits, polished oak, only \$18,

Large Rattan Rocker, only \$1.90. Wardrobes,

Hat Racks, Book Cases, Couches. One thousand

and Odd Chairs at 25 and 50 cents on the dollar.

Elegant Grand Rapids Furniture at half price.

The entire stock, covering four immense

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One thousand Spring Beds and Mattresses in

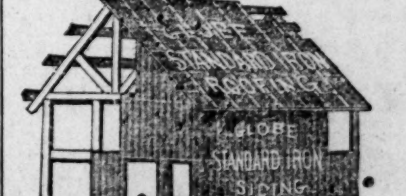
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Don't buy a Trunk or Valise till you have seen ours. We are selling cheap—closing out stock of Abe Foote & Bro. way below cost. Wholesale and retail. Old Trunks exchanged or made new. Repairing Trunks and Valises a specialty. JEFF J. FOOTE, Manager.



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Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

13 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Washington, June 13.

also spent another week to long set speeches for the leaders of the ty

spent the day in confer agree upon a woolen effect such an agree

through tomorrow or ginning to look like the bill will be taken the week or the first part of ing. The date of the fact will probably be ch

August.

The president has no the petition requested the old man convicted in Fannin county, has in the case in which Manta, interested himsel the old man paid

ninety years old.

About the Berlin

The adjournment of commission without a recommendation has some comment among They had hoped it wo

national conference, w without the co-operation of the silver men in the

of this conference is a the United States mu

mancial policy withou nations.

In speaking of the m Colorado, one of the advocates in America.

"The commission was discontent among the and was appointed by response to the str

existing in the agricul may. I have understa only for the purpose

It will prove a cause, because it will the masses of the G

I don't think the worl will have any great to increase the com

ready growing in the United States will hav on in hand and act in

ations."

Mr. Bryan, of Nebrask we wait for Germ

nothing will be done to ver, but as soon as we interests of our people

to be submitted to the countries, and act ou

will silver be restored in equality with gold, property return to ou

In Neglige

The Skates is like a days, and in consequ have donned their neglig no longer look dignified

more comfortable than they ago attired in bl

Of all the costumes, the most conspicuous, a white duck trousers, a

his shirt, a red-dotted necktie, and a pair of white

Neither his coat nor his looked cool, and he d

what people thought of a Senator Blackburn wear

of Kentucky jeans, an a puffed bosomed shirt at

seemly. Nearly all the his costume, but, as a

material.

Senator Welch is one of who holds fast to his b and even during this

weather he wears it butt

The President's health

ter today. He returned morning, and saw a m who had important busi

cluding Secretaries Gresham, General Olney

since, it is believed, the same his public recogni

The senate subcommi which Mr. Jones is ch

meeting with the woole several days in the h a conclusion that will which all can agree. T